

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT SUBJECTS IN CONGRESS.
THE WASHINGTON SCHOOLS, TARIFF, ADJOURNMENT, THE FLORIDA CONFESIONS.
Congress has passed a bill appropriating \$75,000 for the benefit of the schools of the District, so that they need not be closed. The Democrats are yet undecided whether to have the Florida election inquired into or not. They are not sure whether they will be hurt or benefited by it. Mr. Wood thinks that there is a majority for his tariff bill. The House has voted, 177 to 35, in favor of stopping the cancellation of legal-tenders. Mr. Phillips has offered a bill to abrogate Mr. Sherman's contract with the Syndicate.

PUZZLED ABOUT FLORIDA.
THE DEMOCRATS UNCERTAIN WHICH PARTY WOULD BE MOST BENEFITED BY AN INVESTIGATION—MCLIN'S AND DENNIS'S GRIEVANCES.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Mr. William E. Chandler thinks that the McLin and Dennis confessions were brought out by the harsh treatment which they received from the Administration.
The story is that while McLin was nominated to be Associate Justice in New-Mexico the President was not anxious to have his nomination confirmed by the Senate. There are circumstances, it is said, which tend to prove that the President had promised a Western Senator that if McLin was not confirmed a friend of that Senator should be appointed. The latter very naturally labored to secure the defeat of McLin. Another Western Senator within an hour after McLin's rejection went to the President and asked for the appointment of a different person when he learned that the office had already been promised.

Dennis's cause of complaint is that he was driven out of the Secret Service by his chief, Brooks, and by the Secretary of the Treasury. He had not apparently been a model Secret Service officer, but had been travelling about the country, neglecting to perform the duties to which he was assigned. Finally the chief wrote a sharp letter to him, rebuking him for his course. This letter was sent to the Secretary of the Treasury before being mailed; and Mr. Sherman said that if there was any reason why such a letter should be written there was a good reason why Dennis should be removed. To this Brooks, in his letter to Dennis, said that he made no reply. The result was Dennis's immediate resignation, and his employment by the Democrats.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, is managing the Florida business, and is said to have been designated as the person in the interest of ex-Governor Tilden who shall receive all correspondence from the agents in Florida and confer with them.

The course to be pursued and the use to be made of the confessions recently published have apparently not been determined upon by the Democrats. The reasons for this delay are, first, because it has not been determined whether it will be a wise party policy to begin the investigation or to reopen the electoral count; and secondly, because the Democrats are not altogether certain that if such a course should be decided upon here in Washington the rank and file of their party would sustain them. A caucus will probably be called to decide this matter during the present week.

There is also an apparent hesitation on the part of the Democrats to pursue the Florida investigation for another reason. It is probable that if all the facts connected with the counting of the vote in that State were to be brought out, even if the confessions of Dennis and McLin were admitted to be true, the Democrats would after all get the worst of it. For instance, much stress is laid upon the alleged tampering by the Republicans with the vote of Poll No. 2, Archer Prendett, Alachua County, where it is asserted the Republicans added 219 to the vote found in the box at the close of the polls. If the Democrats should prove this it would also probably be shown by the Republicans that if the 219 votes were added, the frauds committed by the Democrats at the same poll were by no means neutralized, and that if such a tampering with the result actually took place, it was in order to prevent the Democrats from gaining any advantage by having stuffed the ballot-box during the day, and increased their vote at that precinct 800 per cent beyond what it ought to have been. Such facts as these, if brought out, would probably be more damaging to the Democracy than anything they could prove against the Republicans.

There are many indications that a few Republicans are in sympathy with the Democrats in this movement against the electoral settlement of last year, and are encouraging it. It has been intimated, to-day, by some Republicans opposed to the President, that ex-Governor Packard, who has returned to New-Orleans, will soon be heard from in a way to attract general attention.

The House Committee on the Electoral Count will probably abandon the idea of securing a constitutional amendment, and adopt the bill agreed to by the Senate Committee.

THE SCHOOLS NOT TO BE CLOSED.
AN APPROPRIATION OF \$75,000 FOR THE DEMOCRATS' GRUBBING, BUT, ON THE WHOLE, SHOW UNCOMMON SAGACITY.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The full effect upon the prospects of the particular party which should make itself responsible for the closing of the public schools in this District day after tomorrow (as had been determined upon in case of the failure of Congress to provide for their maintenance) seems to have penetrated to the understanding of the majority of Congressmen on both sides. The result has been the passage by both Houses to-day of a special appropriation bill for this purpose.

The bill was prepared by the School Commissioners of the District, and was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky. It gives authority to the Commissioners of the District to retain from the amount due to the General Government from the District the sum of \$75,000, to be expended for school purposes. It provides that Congress may withhold the same sum from any future appropriation to be made for the support of the District Government.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, who, as a member of the conference committee, had been instrumental in having the Senate provision for the public schools stricken from the General Education bill, objected to the consideration of Mr. Blackburn's bill to-day, and expressed a willingness to have the schools closed. Some grumbling on general principles was manifested in other Democratic quarters where the political bearings of the question had not been fully mastered, but it was soon suppressed, and Mr. Blount was induced reluctantly to withdraw his objection. The bill was then passed almost unanimously and without division. It was then sent to the Senate, and passed that body also, there being only seven negative votes, all Democrats.

The public school system of this city is one of the most efficient and economical to be found anywhere. Among those who share in its benefits are the children of many of the most prominent members of Congress and highest officers of the Government. Educators from other sections who inspect the schools of Washington are unanimous in their expressions of commendation. Anything which would tend to interrupt this system would be a cause for lasting regret.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC.
THE RIGHT OF THE COMPANY TO CERTAIN FRANCHISES—AN EARLY REPORT EXPECTED.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Judiciary Committee of the House is expected to complete, within a day or two, the investigation into the title of the Texas and Pacific Company to the charter and franchises under which it is operating, set on foot by Mr. Abram S. Hewitt's resolution.
Representatives of the company say that the report will certainly be in their favor. Without ac-

counting Mr. Hewitt of any improper motive, they declare that this last movement against Colonel Scott's enterprise originates in a desire to throw discredit upon Mr. Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, under whose orders the Memphis and El Paso Road was sold out, and in a failure to black-mail the Texas and Pacific Company. Colonel Scott's agents say that the Texas and Pacific Company owns the charters and franchises of the Southern Pacific and International Companies, and all except 2 per cent of the Memphis and El Paso. Besides this, it has separate charters from the United States and from the State of Texas. It has not and does not propose to avail itself of any of its rights under the old charters except between the Texas State line and Marshall, where the road extends over the route of the Southern Pacific. The holders of 2 per cent of the Memphis and El Paso say, want the Texas and Pacific to pay them \$50,000 or \$100,000 for that, and if Colonel Scott had been willing to do so, the present investigation would not have taken place.
When the Judiciary Committee has reported on this resolution, the Governor, Throckmorton will try to have the Texas Pacific bill called up in the House for action.

MR. WOOD STILL HOPING.
HE CONSIDERS ALL ESTIMATES OF THE STRENGTH OF HIS BILL FALACIOUS, EXCEPT HIS OWN.
[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Representative Wood, of New-York, on being privately interrogated to-day, said that all the pretended canvasses of opinions of members, with a view of showing that a majority of the House is against the tariff bill, are fallacious. Members, he said, are not willing to commit themselves on a subject of this character, as they cannot force what will be the precise contents of the bill until it shall be matured in committee, and though there may now be some items in it to which a majority would object, Mr. Wood has no doubt that there is unquestionably a majority in favor of the general features of the bill, including at least ten Republican members. No doubt efforts will be made to defeat the bill by motions to postpone its consideration until the next session, to lay on the table; or for the appointment of a committee composed of members of both Houses, to report hereafter; but Mr. Wood will, notwithstanding such anticipated efforts, endeavor to have the bill passed during the present session. His consideration will be resumed some time this week. Representative Banks will make the next speech against the bill, the opinions which have been expressed in its favor. It is the opinion of several of the Committee on Ways and Means that the bill to impose a tax on incomes over \$2,000 cannot pass the House.

THE SYNDICATE'S CONTRACT.
A BILL OFFERED IN THE HOUSE WITH THE OBJECT OF BREAKING IT DOWN.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, introduced a bill to-day proposing to set aside the Syndicate Contract recently made by the Secretary of the Treasury on the ground that it is against public policy to give the exclusive right to sell 4½ per cent bonds to any single set of bankers to receive payment for them otherwise than in coin actually transferred to the Treasury. The basis of this resolution is the testimony of Messrs. Vernihy and Seligman, and other New-York bankers, that in former Syndicate contracts the bankers did not put into the Treasury any gold for the bonds they had received, but on the contrary paid them in gold certificates. Members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency argue, therefore, that bonds sold in this manner increase the National debt without bringing any gold into the country. The bill introduced by Mr. Phillips is understood to represent the sentiment of a majority of the committee, and was presented simply to place before the House, in definite official form, the opinions which have been expressed in the committee. It is no secret that a majority of the House Committee on Banking and Currency is opposed to the policy Secretary Sherman is pursuing for the resumption of specie payments.

PROGRESS IN THE HOUSE.
LESS TALK AND MORE WORK CHARACTERIZING THE PROCEEDINGS NOW.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The House of Representatives has been making encouraging progress with the work of the session during the past week or ten days. Since last Monday the River and Harbor bill, the Post Office Appropriation bill and the bill repealing the Bankrupt Act, have all been disposed of, and forty pages of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill have been gone through with. Equal industry during the ensuing six weeks would enable the House to finish up its necessary work. The Tariff Bill is likely to occupy very little more of the time of the House during the present session, many of its advocates having already reached the conclusion that the safest way is to allow it to go over until next Winter. Several other measures, each of which would ordinarily occupy the attention of the House for several days, have yet to be called up. The general feeling among members is that none of these bills ought to be allowed to stand in the way of the appropriation bills, and that as soon as the latter are disposed of Congress had better adjourn very promptly.

ABOLITION OF OFFICES.
TWO POSTS IN THE TREASURY WHICH THE HOUSE PROPOSES TO DISPENSE WITH.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The House during the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, to-day, agreed to the abolition of the Fourth and Fifth Auditorships of the Treasury. Considerable difference of opinion exists even among Republican members of Congress, in regard to the wisdom of this step. It is true that after the consolidation the officers who are retained will have no more arduous duties than some others now in the service. To this it is replied that the centralization and consolidation of duties is a dangerous policy, and that the greater the supervision of accounts the greater will be the safety of the Treasury.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.
THE TAXES OF BROKEN BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 29, 1878.
The bill introduced by Senator Davis, of Illinois, and passed by the Senate sometime ago, providing that whenever any bank has ceased to do business by reason of insolvency or bankruptcy, no tax shall be assessed against, or collected from it under the laws of the United States, which shall diminish its assets, has been incorporated into the Internal Revenue Bill reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means, and set for consideration on next Wednesday. The representatives of banks in Chicago, Fishkill, N. Y., Franklin, Ind., Georgetown, Col., Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Louis, have presented a petition to the Senate, asking that the bill be referred to a committee on this subject of the bill and asking that it be agreed to.

A COMMITTEE ON THE FRENCH TREATY.
In accordance with the desire of prominent French citizens to negotiate a commercial treaty between the United States and France, their views being represented by M. Chateaufort, a central committee to promote this object has been organized, with Senator Easton, of Louisiana, as president; Representatives Willis, of New-York, and A. Pollock, Vice-presidents, and Ernest Broumou, secretary. The remaining members are Senators Eliot, Butler, Sargent, Dawes, Barnum and Matthews, and Representatives Gibson, Banks, Coe, and Otto, Aekker, Tucker, Morse and a number of prominent citizens.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN CONNECTICUT.
Republicans from Connecticut who have recently returned from a visit to that State, say that by proper management a Republican majority can be elected to the Legislature and a Republican Representative Congress can be gained in the Hartford District.

MINISTER SEWARD TO BE SENT FOR.
Mr. Springer's Committee on the Expenditures of the State Department, which has been engaged in the investigation of Minister Seward's conduct during his

term as Consul-General, has decided to summon that gentleman.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
The subscription to the Monday, April 29, 1878, amounted to \$925,000.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Robert A. Sidebottom to be Secretary of the Territory of Idaho.

The House Committee on Public Lands to-day agreed to report favorably a bill granting to the City of Denver, Colorado, the right to take an amount of that city, to be used solely for common school purposes.

Professor Willcox says that the Delmar report, which Secretary McCulloch suppressed, was prepared and dispatched before he went into the Government service, and that he never had anything to do with it.

The President has signed the act to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States; the act providing for the erection of a public building in Kansas City, in the District of Columbia, the sale of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the destruction of \$1,167,806 of legal-tender notes, that being 80 per cent of the amount of additional National currency which will be disbursed in silver dollars for currency obligations, in conformity with the order therefor issued on April 15, 1876.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Delegate Hiram Stevens, of Arizona, authorizing the President to re-appoint certain officers of the United States, provides that all officers who have served in the United States Army more than twenty years continuously and also in the United States Navy, and who have been honorably discharged, and those who have been honorably discharged of the service under the act of July 15, 1876, be reinstated and retired to the rank they occupied when previously mustered out.

WORKING AGAINST GREG-SHOPS.
DIFFERENCES IN REGARD TO METHODS.
DR. CROSBY'S LACK OF FAITH IN "MURPHYISM" AND SO-CALLED "REFORMERS"—CRITICISMS OF TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES.

In speaking of temperance work yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, said:
"I no longer pretend to know anything about temperance. In the old style, nor am I in rapport with any of the modern movements. I am for law and order, and for the maintenance of the law. The society to which I belong is working just now, as usual. We are waiting to see the fate of the Holahan bill. This is in committee at Albany. If the Senate passes this bill, it means unrestricted liquor for this city. Should this happen, the city will be so thoroughly drenched with rum that the people will rise and demand a thorough reform. I don't believe in anything for the reformation of drunkenness which is anything but the reformation of drunkenness. I have no faith in Murphyism, teetotalism, or any of the other modern phases, and I pay very little attention to the discussions of the temperance cause. Temperance has become a mere name, and the two wings of the Temperance Union have given to caustic criticism on both sides. The old animosity now slumbers. Recently some sharp words in a temperance paper concerning a speaker at a meeting in Tammany Hall, called forth indignant protests from the association to which he belongs."

At the office of The Palladium, the official paper of the "Blue Ribbon" Temperance Union, it was stated, yesterday, that there was no ill-feeling about the matter. The attacks on the Rev. Mr. Albeck, with reference was made at a recent meeting, were in the Liberty Bell, the official organ of the National Prohibition League, but not controlled by the League. Its utterances were those of a private citizen, and not of the League. Mr. Albeck used language which disgraced the temperance cause, and was untrue. He was blind in his speech, and used many untruths. He was not a teetotaler, and he was not a reformer. He was a man who could be trusted in no way. He was a man who was waiting for an apology for the offensive articles; if it did not come he would publish a suit for libel."

In regard to Mr. Murphy's work in this city, it was stated that he had been engaged in a temperance revival. He had come last partly for recreation, partly for business. He was induced to speak at a meeting in the city, and he was engaged in a temperance campaign under the auspices of the association which now claims that he brought him here.

At the meeting of the American Temperance Union—the original body from which the "Blue Ribbon" wing seceded a few months ago—the Rev. Mr. Albeck spoke at Cooper Union, at a meeting of this society, and again, largely in the same terms, at the meeting of the Disciples, on Thursday evening last. Some doubts were expressed by those who had heard Mr. Murphy speak, as to whether he was a teetotaler or not. It was thought that his many peculiar mannerisms would not be noticed by a city audience. The four or five hundred persons who were present at both meetings were greeted with much enthusiasm, and produced a deep impression on his hearers by his quietness and his calmness. He was expected to return here on Sunday and make an address at the meeting, but he seemed so anxious to go to England that he did not do so. Mr. Murphy came to the city with the purpose of carrying on a great temperance revival here, and he was expected to do so. He was expected to do so, and he was expected to do so.

Many people—temperance people—the president continued, had indulged in the same kind of remarks. It had been declared that he was a teetotaler. It was entirely false. He did not drink the wine of the Lord. He was a man who was engaged in a temperance campaign under the auspices of the association which now claims that he brought him here.

A CLOWN'S STORY OF HIS LIFE.
HIS EXPERIENCE OF THE CIRCUS, THE SALOON, AND REFORM.

In the little, low, wedge-shaped hall on the upper floor of No. 79, Barrow-st., Joseph P. English, a converted clown, told last night the story of his life. It was a strange interior. Upon the walls were hung Scriptural texts and the most astonishing chronicles. Over the platform at the end of the hall was the advertisement "Get acquainted with Jesus," and immediately below the request "Gentlemen, please be seated." The audience was composed of the people of the neighborhood, who assembled regularly for temperance meetings. The speaker was a tall, thin man, with long, wavy hair, and a remarkably bright, blue eye. He gave his reminiscences in a simple, unadorned, and unassuming manner. He was a man who had been a clown, a saloon keeper, and a reformer. He was a man who had been a clown, a saloon keeper, and a reformer.

"One day a customer who spent much money at my bar came in half drunk. While he was standing there a girl came in with a girl. But he wanted a quart of rum. When I gave it to her she turned to the man, pulled his sleeve, and said, 'Pa, come home, I want to see you.' I felt so ashamed when I saw you in that rag that I would have given anything to be home. That decided me. I was then a saloon keeper, and I had a lot of money. I was then a saloon keeper, and I had a lot of money."

CHIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.
GALVESTON, April 29.—A dispatch from Tyler, Texas, says that four negro children, who were locked up at home while their mother was at church, were burned to death.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Colonel George P. Kane, Mayor of that city, was stricken with paralysis during Friday night last, and is in a very critical condition. His death may occur at any moment.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 29.—The defalcation of Jas. Baynes, cashier of the Salem National Bank, of that city, who was arrested by a policeman, Mr. Lyon, and the bank will resume business. Baynes's whereabouts is still unknown.

ENGLAND STILL OBSTINATE.

MORE SIGNS OF APPROACHING WAR.
THE SECRETARY FOR INDIA SPEAKS IN A WARLIKE TONE—ARMORIES AND ARSENALS BUSY—THE TURKS SHOWING BAD FAITH.

Preparations are going on in England and India as if war were actually at hand. Gathorne Hardy, a leading member of the British Government has declared at Bradford that Russia must be held to her engagements and that the interests of the Greeks and Mussulmans must be protected as well as those of the Slavs. The general tenor of his address was warlike. It is intimated at London that England will not lay down any programme as regards the Eastern question, although requested to do so by Austria, Italy and Germany.

It is reported that Germany is determined not to allow warfare to extend to the Baltic. The Porte continues to keep troops at Varna, Shumla and Batum, notwithstanding the stipulations in the Treaty of San Stefano. Austria's designs continue to be the subject of conjecture.

A BRITISH MINISTER ON THE CRISIS.
RUSSIA TO BE HELD TO HER ENGAGEMENTS—THE GOVERNMENT STADIUM.

LONDON, Monday, April 29, 1878.
The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary for India, presiding at a banquet in Bradford to-night, said the Government took its stand upon public faith and honesty, and upon the declaration of 1871, that one party to an engagement could not withdraw from it without the consent of the rest. He denied that the Government were indifferent to the wrongs of the Turkish Christians, but the policy of a great Power could not be destroyed by an incident, however horrible. The real question was whether England had or had not great interests in the East.

He maintained that the Treaty of San Stefano in its present shape did not contain a single element of permanent peace. The interests of the Greek and Mussulman populations must be protected as well as those of the Slavs. The measures of the British Government were not warlike but precautionary. A war party or war ministry was an impossibility in England. If a people were to war it must not be for the sake of victories, but only for great principles. The Governments were determined to maintain the principles which their conduct in the East represented had hitherto been accepted.

ENGLAND GROWING MORE WARLIKE.
THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT RESOLVED TO PROPOSE NO PROGRAMME—MILITARY PREPARATIONS GOING ON.

LONDON, Monday, April 29, 1878.
In its leading editorial, The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The solicitation to us, Germany, Austria and Italy to propose a plan of our own, amounts to neither more nor less than a verbally modified offer of the principle of equivalents as the basis of a settlement for the Eastern question. That offer has been again and again declined. Her Majesty's Government have no fear of the possibility of a war, and we have no fear of its accepting it at a time when they would incur more conspicuous discredit by so doing than on any past occasion."

ACTIVE SERVICE VOLUNTEERS TO BE ORGANIZED.
At a meeting to-night of the Committee to Promote the Organization of the Active Service Volunteer Army, two Generals, five Colonels and many members of Parliament joined the committee. Thirty officers and 300 men yesterday signified their willingness to join the force and many were enrolled to-day. The total number of volunteers was known to be over 100.

MORE TROOPS TO BE SENT TO MALTA.
General Sir Alfred Hastings Horsford has been selected as commander of the Second Army Corps. A considerable proportion of the First Army Corps is likely to be detached to Malta in the course of the coming week, including a portion of the Guards. Many thousands of Martini-Henry rifles are being removed from the stores at the Arsenal, and the Arsenal is busy with the equipment of the reserves.

TORPEDO NETS ORDERED.
There is great activity at Portsmouth in preparing fittings for the conversion of merchant ships into armed cruisers. A certain manufacturing firm has received from the Admiralty an order for more than 100 rows of torpedo nets, for the protection of ships from attacks of submarines. All the nets are to be delivered during May. Launching cranes and other machinery are being issued from the Woolwich Arsenal in all directions.

THE EAST INDIAN CONTINGENT.
The first Indian expeditionary force will embark from Bombay in two divisions. One will leave to-day, consisting of two battalions of Royal Artillery, the 13th and 31st Regiments, the Second Gurkha and a company of engineers and medical troops. The second division, as far as possible, will consist of the Ninth Cavalry, the First Bombay Lancers, the Ninth and Twentieth Bombay Infantry, and two companies of engineers and medical troops. The force will consist of 15,000 men, and will be equipped with 21,146 aggregate cartridges. The latter will be transported by the Suez Canal, and will be landed at the port of Suez, and will be transported by the Suez Canal, and will be landed at the port of Suez.

RUSSIA EXPECTED TO BACK DOWN.
The Vienna Political Correspondence has a letter from London stating that the British Government still considers it possible that Russia may appreciate to the full the English earnestness. In the contrary case, the risk, the rectification of Russia's work in the Balkans, the Peninsula, and the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea. It is possible that before embarking upon this course England will summon a conference in London.

THE EASTERN QUESTION STILL UNSOLVED.
ALL QUIET ON THE BOSPHORUS—SHUMLA, VARNNA AND BATUM STILL HELD BY THE TURKS—AUSTRIA RESTLESS.

LONDON, Monday, April 29, 1878.
Yesterday, which was looked forward to in Constantinople with considerable apprehension of the consequences which might result if the Russian troops attempted to enter the city under the pretext of intending to hear mass in the Greek Churches, passed off quietly. Only a small number of Russians came in Saturday night, and no more than a handful, and in the morning. Only about fifty of them attended church.

THE PORTE HOLDING ON TO SHUMLA AND VARNNA.
The question of the evacuation of the Russian troops from Shumla and Varna, and the British thence to cause difficulty and irritation. The Russians think that the retirement of the Russian troops from Shumla and Varna would be a great blow to the Turkish position, and they are determined to hold on to them.

MANUFACTURES BURNED.
NATICK, Mass., April 29.—Early this morning a fire destroyed C. B. Travis's shop with the dwelling house adjoining. Loss about \$50,000. The shop was occupied by C. B. Travis and Samuel Wolcott, shoe manufacturers, Wm. Forsyth and Charles W. Wadsworth, and others. A very little of the stock or machinery were saved. The property was well insured.

LARGE FIRE AT COLUMBIA, TENN.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 29.—At 11 o'clock to-night a telegram was received by Chief Stokell from the Mayor of Columbia, stating that a fire was raging on the public square, which was beyond the control of the people, and requesting him to send an engine and plenty of hose immediately to the spot. A special train, which was en route to Nashville, was ordered to stop at Columbia, forty-five miles distant, in an hour and a half.

BRITISH "TYRANNY" DENOUNCED.
JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S LECTURE.
Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa delivered a lecture, which took over two hours in its delivery, at Cooper Institute last evening, before an audience of not more than 300 people, including about thirty ladies. General F. P. Millen presided and introduced the speaker, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

The "Red Run" flag of the 6th Regiment, which was captured by the British at the battle of the Marston, was presented to the British Museum. The flag was a red one, and was captured by the British at the battle of the Marston. The flag was a red one, and was captured by the British at the battle of the Marston.

WHERE THE OTTOMAN TROOPS ARE STATIONED.
In Asia the Turks have 84 battalions, distributed as follows: At or near Batum, 24 (and 8 batteries); between Trebizond and Erzerum, 15; between Erzerum and Mosul, 45. In Europe they have 255 battalions, posted as follows: Between Shumla and Varna, 45 (with 14 batteries of artillery); in Thessaly, Epirus and Macedonia, 60; at Gallipoli, 30; and at Constantinople, 100,000 men. There is a great and acknowledged want of competent officers and non-commissioned men. The troops have been more recently, so as to protect more effectively the land side of the forts of the upper Bosphorus.

A NORTHERN COALITION PROPOSED.
A rumor comes from Vienna that Marshal Count von

Moltke, the well-known German strategist, who is visiting Copenhagen, is commissioned to negotiate a league between Denmark, Russia and Germany for closing the Baltic. This rumor is probably based on the statement in The North German Gazette of Saturday, that it would not conceal the opinion that the British Government had been misled by the Russian Government in its policy towards the Baltic. The Vienna Morning Post, on this subject, the letter said it could hardly be expected that a foreign fleet would make its appearance in the Baltic Sea.

REPORTS AND DENIALS IN CIRCULATION.
The news in general is very conflicting. A Rome dispatch contradicts the statement that Italy has asked England to state her views, and a Berlin dispatch affirms it, and says the question is now being repeated by Austria, Italy and Germany. A dispatch to The Times from St. Petersburg declares that Prince Bismarck has ceased mediating, while dispatches from Berlin and Vienna state the exact opposite very positively. It is impossible to extract the truth from these various assertions. The Times's St. Petersburg correspondent, on this subject, has information from the St. Petersburg Chancery.

AUSTRIA'S POSITION IN DOUBT.
Vienna newspapers report that the entry of Austrian troops into Bosnia and Herzegovina is imminent. The Austrians are preparing for an immediate compromise of the long pending negotiations between the two States, because the condition of foreign affairs demands an energetic policy, while the Russian Government is being excited by Russia to divert the Austrian forces, as Serbia's only further expectation of peace must be in the direction of Bosnia. Where Austria did not permit her to go. The Daily Telegraph has a Vienna dispatch, saying: "Whatever measures of precaution Austria may adopt, they will be regarded by the Russian Government as being excited by Russia to divert the Austrian forces, as Serbia's only further expectation of peace must be in the direction of Bosnia. Where Austria did not permit her to go. 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